

MIKE FRANCIS BOOZE ONE MIGHTY THRONC AND BOODLE SHOW UP DISPLAYS ITS COLORS

Effort is Made to Buy Votes
of Workers Here With
Mugs of Beer.

VISIT IN A SALOON
Campaign Cards Passed
Around But Consigned
to Cuspidors.

Booze and boodle constitute a
stock in trade of some of the Demo-
cratic managers and candidates.
Four years ago, when county candi-
dates were running with presidential
candidates that is about all the Demo-
cratic campaign consisted of. They
had plenty of both and did not hesi-
tate to use both, wherever they could
place them.

This campaign notwithstanding
the corrupt practices law recently
passed Democratic candidates have
been using both to influence voters.
Indeed, they have been trying to buy
laboring men to vote for them by
giving them a mug of beer.

Several nights ago Michael J.
Francis, candidate for sheriff on the
Democratic ticket, had a number of
workmen from some of the facto-
ries as his guests at a saloon in the
east end of the city. While they
were drinking the beer and booze he
ordered for them and paid for, he
passed his campaign cards around
among them, and it is claimed he
said afterward he could buy the fac-
tory man's vote with a mug of beer.

At any rate something angered
them and they did not hesitate to
tear his cards up and throw the
pieces in the spitcas.

This is one instance of the use of
booze in the campaign by the Demo-
crats. It is known much money has
been spent and will yet be spent by
Democratic candidates to corrupt the
ballot box, and it comes in very bad
grace for them to open their mouths
on that subject.

WAGE FIGURES

Bryan Failed to Give When
Advocating Government
Ownership.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—In a speech
before the semi-annual union meet-
ing of the Brotherhood of Engineers
of New York held recently at Syra-
cuse, William C. Brown, senior vice-
president of the New York central
lines, drew a clean-cut contrast be-
tween the position of William Howard
Taft and William Jennings Bryan on
the question of government owner-
ship of railroads. Incidentally he
gave to his hearers some interesting
figures on the wages paid by those
foreign governments which own and
operate their railroads.

Mr. Bryan, said Mr. Brown, failed
to tell the people, when he came back
from Europe two years ago, and an-
nounced himself as favoring govern-
ment ownership, that on his trip from
London to Liverpool, a distance of
200 miles, his fare, including 150
pounds of baggage, was \$5.50, while
his fare from Boston to Albany, a dis-
tance of 201 miles, is \$2.80.

"If he had inquired," said Mr.
Brown, "he would have found that
the engineers who piloted the train
from Liverpool to London were paid
\$2.00, while the men who run the
engines from Boston to Albany re-
ceive \$7.60 for substantially the same
mileage. In other words, while the
fare in the United States is twenty-
per cent less, the pay of the engineers
in the second is 177 per cent more
than that paid abroad."

"PLUCK-ME" FRANCIS

Is Familiar With the Shaving
Order Process His
Neighbors Say.

"Shaving orders" is a favorite ex-
pression with Michael J. Francis,
Democratic nominee for sheriff. He
ought to be familiar with the term
says one of his neighbors as he ran
a "pluck-me" store out at Wilson-
burg a number of years, as the coal
miners out there know from experi-
ence. It was a regular monthly busi-
ness with him, especially around
about pay day, and they say when the
miners struck he urged the opera-
tors to starve them back to work and
for the time being he did no business
with the miners but aided and abet-
ted the operators so as to get them
back to work in order to continue the
business of his "pluck-me" store.
Yes, the term, "shaving orders," is
quite natural with Mike Francis.

BRYAN'S ATTEMPT TO ROB BENNETTS

Details of His Design On the
Bennett Estate Put
Him in Bad.

Here is a simple statement of the
famous attempt of William Jennings
Bryan to get \$50,000 from the estate
of Philo S. Bennett without letting his
name appear in the Bennett will. His
efforts to avoid publicity were frus-
trated and he failed to get the money
Bennett's widow to carry out the in-
structions that Bryan himself had
drawn up.

Philo S. Bennett, a native of Con-
necticut, and a man of comfortable
fortune, was frequently invited to
Mr. William J. Bryan's home at Lin-
coln, Neb. Upon his first visit there
Mr. Bryan drew up a will for Mr.
Bennett. Strangely enough, Mrs.
Bryan copied the will on a typewriter.

A clause in this will gave Mrs. Ben-
nett \$50,000, "in trust for the purpose
set forth in a social letter, which will
be found with this will."

The envelope containing this
secret letter were the following direc-
tions: "To be read only by Mrs.
Bennett, and by her alone, after my
death—P. S. Bennett."

The secret letter directed Mrs.
Bennett to pay \$50,000 to William J.
Bryan.

The secret letter said that no one
excepting Mrs. Bennett and Mr. Bryan
should know of this letter and the be-
quest.

Mr. Bryan not only drew up the
will, but was named as the executor.

Mr. Bryan admitted, in his expla-
nation, that he suggested to Mr. Ben-
nett that the \$50,000 be given to the
latter's wife, and that a letter be writ-
ten telling her to give it to him. Ac-
cording to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Bennett
wanted, at first, to make a direct be-
quest of the \$50,000, like the be-
quest to his widow.

Other clauses in the will gave Mr.
Bryan \$20,000 in a straightforward
way to be distributed by him among
educational institutions.

In a like manner, Mrs. Bryan was
given \$10,000 to be distributed by her
for helping poor girls to secure an
education.

Mr. Bennett had never met Mrs.
Bryan till this visit, when he gave
her \$10,000 in his will.

A clause in the will gave \$1,500 to
Salem, Ill., for a library to make the
site of Bryan's birthplace. Mr.
Bryan admits that he made the sug-
gestion of this gift to Mr. Bennett.

Mrs. Bennett never knew of the
\$50,000 bequest until after her hus-
band's death. The first intimation
of it came in a letter written on the
Commonwealth's stationery.

When Mr. Bryan was informed that
Mrs. Bennett did not think he was
justly entitled to the \$50,000 and
that she was going to contest the
same, he offered to divide the money
with her, stating that her portion
would be more if she agreed to let
him have the head of the account and
from the courts—if they should de-
cide in her favor—after her attor-
ney's fees had been deducted.

This threat Mr. Bryan made good.
Though repeatedly beaten he fought
for the money through a series of
decisions, court up to and including
the Supreme Court of Errors. In
every court the verdict was in favor
of Mrs. Bennett and against Bryan.

As brought out in the proceedings
for the probate of the will, the
twelfth cause of that account was
that Mrs. Bennett had been deceived
by Grace Imogene Bennett, the sum of
\$50,000 in trust, however, for the
purposes set forth in a sealed letter
which will be found with this will."

Mr. Bennett appointed Alfred P.
Sloan, his partner in business, and
William Jennings Bryan, executors of
the will, which was executed in New
York on May 22, 1900.

Testifying in the probate proceed-
ings, Mr. Bryan said:

"My first acquaintance with Mr.
Bennett was in the campaign of 1896,
when he was one of the electors at-
large on our ticket in this state and
he was on a train from New York to
New Haven, and as he reminds me
in this letter I shall read, rode in the
carriage from the station to the ho-
tel. The next time I had my atten-
tion called to him was after the elec-
tion, when I received a letter which
he had written before the election. The
first letter I received from Mr.
Bennett was dated at New York, Oc-
tober 20, 1900."

Mr. Bryan read the letter which
was not in evidence. In it Mr. Ben-
nett wrote:

Dear Sir: The betting is three to
one against you in this state at the
present time, but notwithstanding it,
I am pressed with a feeling that you
will win and if you are defeated I
wish to make you a gift of \$50,000,
and if you will accept the same it will
be a genuine pleasure to me to hand
it to you any time after the 10th of
next March.

You have made one of the most
great fights on record for a principle
against the combined money powers
of the whole country, and if you are
not successful now, you will be, in my
opinion, four years later. Sincerely
yours, P. S. Bennett."

Mr. Bryan testified.

"He followed up his suggestion
there, and sent me a check in
March of each of the following years,
making \$3,000. Early in 1900, when

I visited New York he met me, as he
always did. At that time he gave me
\$500."

STATE MONEY

Is Plentiful in the State
Treasury and Democrat-
ic Lie is Nailed.

The official monthly report of the
condition of the State treasury is-
sued at the close of the day's business
Saturday, the last day of October,
again furnishes conclusive denial of
the fake stories circulated by the
Democrats that the State is in debt,
that there is a deficit in the State
treasury, that Republican manage-
ment has been extravagant and other
canards of like character.

The report shows that there was
\$234,292 in the State fund, \$485,529
in the general school fund, and \$996,
300 in the invested portion of the ir-
redeemable school fund. The balance
in the state fund exceeds the balance
in the same funds for the same
month of last year by \$98,000.

Instead of the State being bank-
rupt, or having a deficit, or being un-
able to meet its obligations, the cold,
solemn figures of the report show
that there is plenty of money on
hand, that all bills have been paid,
that there is no deficit and that the
revenues produced by the new tax
reform laws are in excess of the ex-
penditures.

Besides providing enough money
to meet all of the running expenses
and other obligations as they fall
due, the revenues of the present Re-
publican administration are piling up
a tidy little surplus. How in the
name of reason and common sense
can the Democratic cavillers find a
deficit or a lack of sufficient revenue
in the State's finances?

LABOR AFRAID OF FREE TRADE

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Fear of free
trade and idleness is convincing
thousands of workmen that the Re-
publican party with its record of ac-
complishments for the working man
is rather to be trusted than the
Democratic party and William J.
Bryan with his promises. James
Gerrin, first vice-president of the
Patternmakers' League of North
America, in a statement has pointed
out the difference in wages for work-
men of their trade who live in free
trade and in protection countries.

He said:
"Our union is absolutely opposed
to free trade. We talk from experi-
ence, and know what great harm free
trade has brought and may yet bring
to the mechanics of this country. In
our union are all political dominations
represented, and I can neverthe-
less most positively state that our
members will vote the Republican
national and state tickets. They
could not consistently vote with
other mechanics in Europe average about
\$10 per week, while the minimum wage
scale in this country is \$4 per day of
8 hours work. I can safely say that
with a very few exceptions working-
men with democratic or other ten-
dencies will vote for Mr. Taft. On
the other hand, I failed to find any
mechanics with Republican tenden-
cies who intended to vote the Demo-
cratic ticket."

John F. Duechle, secretary of Lo-
cal No. 22 of the Iron Workers' Un-
ion, says the members
of his organization are solid for Taft.
In a statement he said:
"We remember well under the
Cleveland administration our trade
was very dull. On the other hand our
men had under Republican admini-
stration a sufficient and steady work
all year round. This is one of the
principal reasons why our men are
bound to vote the Republican ticket.
Some of our members are locally
Democrats. I am not authorized to
speak for any of our members—un-
less Mr. Gompers—but the iron mold-
ers will stick at this election to the
Republican party. It is, in fact, the
only party that insures us a fair live-
lihood. We want a conservative man
like Mr. Taft as the Chief Magistrate
of our great nation."

"I cannot understand how Mr.
Samuel Gompers, the President of the
American Federation of Labor, can
advise his working people to vote
for Mr. Bryan and the whole
Democratic ticket. He must have
lost his head. He must have known
that the affiliated members would re-
sist his contemptible scheme. Labor
cannot be sold out by Gompers, and
on election day it will sweep him and
his Democratic party into obscurity."

YOUNG MAN IS KILLED IN A STREET FIGHT

Frank Whitehair, a Coal Min-
er, Stabbed With Pen Knife
by Frank Lover, Italian.

Frank Whitehair, a young man of
Phoenixville, was fatally stabbed by
Frank Lover, an Italian who conducted
a fruit store on Clarks street. Glen
Elk, in a fight that started over cheer-
ing for political candidates in Pike
street at 7 o'clock Saturday evening,
and died within two or three minutes.
The Italian was jailed.

According to the statement of Lover
and a witness who saw the whole of
the affray, young Whitehair was the
aggressor, striking the Italian in the
face twice, knocking him down and
stepping upon him. The Italian, ter-
ror stricken, then attempted to de-
fend himself with a pen knife, with
the result that Whitehair was mor-
tally stabbed in the abdomen.

An incusent into the death of White-
hair was held at the Warner under-
taking Company's morgue Sunday
forenoon by Acting Coroner George
H. Gordon and a jury. At the conclu-
sion of which a verdict was returned
that Whitehair came to his death by
a stab inflicted by Frank Lover with
a knife. The jury consisted of W. H.
Cole, Robert Stitt, James W. Robin-
son, W. R. McKee, W. L. Keyes and
W. A. Vance. After the verdict was
rendered the Acting coroner issued a
warrant against Lover charging him
with murder and remanded him to jail.

The first witness examined by the
coroner's jury was Frank Summers.
He said he saw no blows between
Whitehair and Lover, but did see
Whitehair fall after being stabbed
and helped to carry the wounded man
into a barber shop.

John W. Grove, of Grass Run, was
in the crowd nearby at the time. He
told the jury that he heard the alter-
cation between the two men and
turned around just in time to see the
Italian strike Whitehair an under-
handed blow in the stomach. White-
hair staggered back against some by-
standers, pulled off his coat and
knocked the Italian down. White-
hair then staggered back to the store
of the Economic Clothing store and
sat down. Grove went to him and
told him to get up that he would be
all right in a minute or two. White-
hair never spoke and Grove saw that
he was in mortal pain. Witness and
Frank Summers helped to carry the
wounded man into the barber shop
and then into the hallway adjoining.
Dr. Varner examined the man but
said he could not live. A cot was
procured in the Daily News office up-
stairs and the man was carried up
there, but he was dead then. Grove
said he heard the Italian yelling for
Bryan and Lover yelling for Taft at
the beginning of the affray.

Both of these witnesses positively
identified Lover as the man who they
saw fighting with Whitehair.

Lover told the jury that he was in
the crowd in the street yelling for
Taft. Whitehair heard Lover and re-
sponded by yelling for Bryan. Lover
said he turned to talk to another fel-
low when Whitehair, apparently an-
gry, told Lover to shut up, cursed
him and struck him in the face
twice. Lover said he did not know
anybody stepped upon him, one foot
being upon his hand, painfully hurt-
ing it. Then Lover got up and
struck the fellow who had stepped
upon him.

Lover was questioned only for the
purpose of identification, and he was
not asked whether he stabbed the
man.

Frank K. Long, an American, saw
the whole of the affray, but was not
examined by the coroner's jury. He
said he saw and heard the two men
talking politics. Whitehair yelling for
Bryan and Lover for Taft. The Italian
placed his hand upon Whitehair's
shoulder, whereupon Whitehair struck
Lover in the face twice, the second
blow knocking him down. The two
police came and stopped the fight.
The Italian ran into the street and
yelled for the police. Whitehair fol-
lowed him, yelling for Bryan. White-
hair struck the Italian again and then
Lover drew a pen knife and stabbed
him in the stomach. A policeman
came and arrested Lover.

Policeman James Simms arrested
Lover and took him bloody pen knife
away from him, turning the same
over to Police Chief Stealey. The
latter got to the scene just after the
fight and saw Whitehair lying in the
street. He helped to carry the
wounded man into the barber shop.
Lover is 40 years old and is a little
man, weighing about 120 pounds.
He is married and has a family of
children, one of whom was born to
his wife at their home on Clark
street last night. He has never been
in any trouble before and bore a good
reputation. He has conducted a fruit
store in Glen Elk for two years. Be-
fore that he worked for sixteen years
as a miner for the Fairmont Coal
company, the most of the time at Mo-
nongah.

Whitehair was 26 years old and win-
celty.

GLASSCOCK ENDS GRAND CAMPAIGN

"DOLLAR A DAY"
Is Enough for You is the
Taunt Democrats Im-
pudently Make.

"A dollar a day is good enough for
you." That is what partisan Demo-
crats impudently flaunted in the
faces of men who marched in the
parade Saturday night, good substan-
tial men of the community. An in-
stance of this kind has brought the
following stinging rebuke from J. N.
Cottrill, an excellent citizen, residing
in East Clarksburg.

"Editors of the Telegram:
"I want to tell the man who stuck
his snout in my face Saturday night
with the taunt that 'a dollar a day is
enough for you,' that under Cleve-
land's administration I hired John
Hickman, of Quiet Dell, to drive my
team at 85 cents a day. Hickman
boarding himself. Seventy-five cents
a day was the Cleveland price, but
Hickman being a good, trusty hand,
commanded the extra ten cents.

"But few farmers could sell their
wool at 15 cents a pound, their cat-
tle at 2 to 3 cents a pound, corn at
35 cents a bushel, and pay that price
for work. These Democrats insult
us on the streets with 'a dollar a day
is enough for you,' and then ask us
to vote their county ticket. Will
you do it? I will not."

J. N. COTTRILL.
"City, R. F. D. No. 2, Nov. 2, 1908."

HARD WORK IN CLOSING HOURS

Leaders of Great Parties
Spend Strenuous Day,
Both Claiming Victory

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The last
turn was given today to the political
wheel of 1908. With the opening
of the polls less than twenty-four
hours away, the leaders of the two
great parties are giving their atten-
tion to the last details of the cam-
paign.

Judge William H. Taft spoke this
afternoon in Cleveland and tonight
winds up his fight for the presidency
at Youngstown, going thence to Cle-
veland, to vote tomorrow morning.
Bryan is touring northwestern
Kansas and expects to reach his home
in Lincoln tonight.

There is no change today in the
announced estimates of the opposing
national chairmen, Hitchcock holding
steadfastly to his forecast of 325
votes for Taft, and Mack announc-
ing himself equally certain that
Bryan will receive 333 electoral
votes.

The Republican organization in
New York state is making its final
bid for votes below the Bronx today.
Governor Hughes is expected to de-
liver ten speeches in this city before
midnight. Both parties express con-
fidence in the outcome. There are
so many difficult phases and many
varying elements entering into the
state campaign this year that the best
opinion seems to be that the state is
in doubt as to both national and state
tickets.

SMALL PLURALITY FOR INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 2.—
The day before the election finds
both Republican and Democratic
leaders claiming a victory. From
conservative sources the opinion is
that neither party will carry the
state by a large plurality.

GRAND RALLY TONIGHT.

The Republicans will hold a grand
rally at the Northview school house
tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Hon. S. F.
Reed and Hon. Charles G. Coffman
will be the speakers. The K. O. T.
M. band will furnish the music.

He was employed at the Phoe-
nixville coal mine. His father, John
Whitehair, died several years ago
and his mother was afterwards mar-
ried to Isaac Davis, who lives at
Phoenixville. Gordon and Joseph
Whitehair are brother and Mrs. De-
lla Moore, of Lumberport, a sister.
The funeral was held Monday af-
ternoon with services at the Davis
home at 2:30 o'clock and burial in the
Old Fellows' cemetery in this
city.

Taft Republican Industrial
Parade Here is a Mon-
ster Affair.

THOUSANDS OF MEN

Are in Line and Receive Ova-
tion After Ovation from
the Multitudes.

Disgraceful conduct was indulged
in Saturday night by a number of
the Democratic gang's cohorts, who
were engaged and instructed by the
Democratic campaign managers to do
every thing possible to discredit the
big Taft Republican industrial parade
by the leading men of the city. Ac-
cording to instructions a squad of
these cohorts stationed themselves in
front of the Daily News office with
the idea of starting a riot with col-
ored people and foreigners or any
one else they could draw into com-
bat. And at various points along
the line of the procession other Demo-
crats were stationed with the sole
object in view of starting fights, but
were sadly disappointed as all in the
line of march behaved in a gentle-
manly manner and never broke ranks
except to get red fire. A lie pure
and simple it is that a colored march-
er stepped out of the parade and
knocked a white woman down. See-
ing their efforts futile Democrats
then circulated the report that sev-
eral had been killed and a score sent
to the hospitals injured.

Because of the enthusiasm and the
magnitude of the crowd the mayor
and chief of police either became
paralyzed through fear or aimed to
discredit the parade and the celebra-
tion, by ordering saloons closed,
though there was no objection to
their closing, as a number of an-
gry Democratic cohorts were bent on
tanking up and raising all the trouble
they could even to putting the safety
of property in jeopardy. So desper-
ate were they that they stopped
at nothing, and had it not been for
the officers several of them would
doubtless have been killed in front of
the court house in their effort to in-
vite a pitched battle. The men in
line were in earnest, proud of the op-
portunity to participate in a patriotic
demonstration and to cheer for the
men and principles they believe to
be for the preservation of their
homes and the prosperity and happi-
ness of their families.

"Is there no end to it?" was re-
peatedly heard from the Democrats
as they stood at a point of vantage
and saw the monster parade moving.
This shows the magnitude of the big
affair and the impression it left on
even Democrats of the most partisan
sort.

The demonstration was the largest
within the history of the city and
the most successful. Long before
the appointed hour thousands of peo-
ple had come from the country by
rail, on horseback, in carriages and
on foot. Every one was amazed at the
immensity of the crowd. Never be-
fore had there been so many people
in the city at any one time and never
so much enthusiasm. The special
train over the Short Line bore nearly
a thousand people at the lowest
estimate and arrived early.

By actual count the parade was
nearly half an hour passing a given
point, which shows the fact that
there was a multitude of people in it,
all voters, with the exception of a
few boys, who in their enthusiasm
could not refrain from showing what
they will be in politics, when they
grow to manhood.

The columns began moving on
East Pike street, the first passing the
Catholic church at 7:30 o'clock and
ending the line of march at about 9
o'clock. The procession moved west
on Pike street to Main and then east
on Main to Oak, and the end of the
pageant had barely started on Pike,
when the front was going back on
Main. It was an imposing spectacle
to all the many who from the high-
tops could survey the columns as
they approached from a distance.

President E. T. Weir, Secretary
Thomas Ramage and Chief Marshal
S. C. Denham led the procession fol-
lowed by the tin plate Republican
club with 735 men in line and two
bands. Next came the railroaders
in two big wagons and three band
cars, which were preceded on the
street car rails. They had 125 men.
Then followed the Hazel-Atlas glass
workers and office force, with 225
men in line, headed by the First
Regiment band of Fairmont. Hart's
big steam whistle and some thirty
men came next. They were follow-
ed by the Grassell Taft club 300
strong headed by the Bridgeport
band. The several glass factory
clubs followed to the number of at
least 400 and were headed by the
Lumberport band. The city Taft
(Continued on page eight.)